WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Tracy of the Navy Department begins his annual report to the President by declaring that the most important of the new constructions of the year is Cruiser No. 13, sister to Cruiser No. 12, known as the Pirate. He says: "They have no equals among the large cruisers of the world." During the year four new vessels have been put in commission, the Newark, Concord, Bennington, and Miantonomoh.

The Secretary says the most momentous question of the year was that of armor, and he refers to the trial at Indian Head as follows: "The results of the trial were in the highest degree satisfactory. Each of the six plates manufactured in this country was superior to the English compound plate, while the nickel Harveyed plate and the high-carbon nickel plate were superior to all the foreign plates of the Annapolis trial. They may, therefore, be onounced in advance of the best armor hitherto manufactured in Europe.

The trial thus definitely establishes the fact that armor of excellent quality may be produced by the rolling process, and that forging by means of the hammer, the greatest source hitherto of expense in manufacture, is no longer to be regarded as an absolute necessity. The importance of this fact can hardly be overestimated, for it raises a probability that within a year or two the armor-producing capacity of the United States may be quad-rupled in case of necessity, and that if we had 10,000 tons to let and could give eighteen months from date of contract to commence de livery, the cost of manufacture would be reduced from 25 to 33 per cent., while the work luced from 25 to 33 per cent. walld be thrown hitherto confined to two firms would be thrown hitherto competitors. Finalopen to a large number of competitors. Finally the trial shows that the high-carbon nickel Harveyed plate is undoubtedly the best armor plate ever subjected to ballistic test."

The following table shows the condition of the ordnance of the country:

Calibra.	Number of guns re- quired to arm resuls provided for by law,	Number of acts of forgings ordered.	Number of sets of forgings delivered,	Number of guns completed,
4-inch	69 56	85 29	36	7 8
d-inch	120	184	184	117
10-inch	22	25	14	1
13-inch	12	12	ŏ	ō
Totals.	347	204	246	155

On the subject of powder and high explosives, the Secretary says: "The most important advance made during the past year in respect to powder consists in the development of a smokeless powder, invented by Prof. C. E. Monroe of the Naval Torpedo Station. The results have exceeded the anticipations formed in reference to this powder. Its successful use has advanced by progressive experiments from the 1.3. and 5-pounder guns up to the 4-inch rapid-fire gun. In reference to the results accomplished, it is only necessary to say that with charges one-half the weight of those used with ordinary powders, the velocities have been increased nearly 200 foot-seconds, with no increase of chamber pressure. In other respects the powder gives singular satisfaction."

respects the powder gives singular satisfaction."
Considerable space is given to the attack in Valparaiso on the seamen of the Baltimore, and the Secretary sums up the situation as follows: "Whether the attacks upon the seamen of the Baltimore were preconcerted or not their real cause can only be found in the bitter hostility of the Chillans toward the United States—a feeling largely due to the false and malicious accusations which have been put forth at Iquique and later at Valparaiso in reference to he action of the navy of the United States during the progress of the evolution. It is due to the navy to state that so far from having given cause for such a feeling, its conduct, under the instructions of the lepartment, has in every respect been fair, ust and temperate." d temperate."
ng Admiral Brown's letters from Chill.

Quoting Admiral Brown's letters from Chill, the Secretary says:

"It therefore appears that neither in the affair of the Itata, whose surrender was voluntarily determined on by the Provisional Government at Iquique, nor in the presence of the Baltimore when the agents of an American cable company spliced their cables on the open sea, nor in the visit of Admiral Brown to Quinteros Bay was there any ground of offence given by the navy of the United States to any person, party, or Government existing in Chill, nor was any assistance or encouragement of any kind rendered to what was at that time recognized by all the world as in fact the Government of the country. Yet it is impossible to account for the series of outrages perpetrated on the crew of the Baltimore on any other supposition than that those who concerted them were influenced by the calumnies which had been actively circulated, and that they were aided and abetted by a police guard which should have suppressed them.

The Secretary reiterates his devotion to the

and that they were aided and abetted by a police guard which should have suppressed them.

The Secretary reiterates his devotion to the battleship in these words: "Ships of the type of the Indiana, now under construction, are undoubtedly the most powerful element of protection that this country can possess. The main batteries of these ships, which form their most characteristic feature, throw at a single discharge a weight of projectiles of 6.800 pounds, or over three tons, with a total energy of 210,000 foot tons; and the energy of the projectile from the 13-inch gun is sufficient to perforate 22 inches of steel at a distance of one mile. It is only by the possession of ships of this type that the delensive strength of the United States can really be measured. Three such ships, the number that we have provided for up to the present time, are not enough to fulfil oven this moderate requirement. The efficiency of the type is beyond question. The cost of the ships, although con iderable, is not great for the service they render. It would certainly be poor economy to build in their place second-class armored vessels of the type of the Maine and the Texas, for example, which, though excellent ships for their size, are not large enough to accombish the true object of a heavily armored vessel. One first-class ship would cost certainly one-fifth less than two of the smaller type, and yet have a comparative force so much greater that in an engagement it would destroy them both without receiving material injury.

The department will recommend that two more battle ships be provided for this year, and also a cruiser like the New York, of which Mr. Tracy says: "This magnificent vessel, whose functions cover a far wider range than those of an ordinary cruiser, presents an extraordinary combination of great coal endurance, high speed, and efficient armor protection. With the execution of the three ships of the ladiana class, she is the most important element of defensive strength which this country now possesses."

The depar

since, high speed, and efficient armor protection. With the excention of the three ships of the Indiana class, she is the most important element of defensive strength which this country now possesses."

The Secretary points out that the utility of the 3.00-ton cruiser is now questioned, as well as that of small gunboats like the Petrel, which are good chiefly for peace cruising purposes. He advocates building torpedo cruisers, and has this to say about beats for river service in China: "I recommend the construction of a vessel specially adapted for river service, but so constructed as to be capable of the highest military efficiency in the quarter where she is intended to operate. Several types have been proposed for the service. One of the best would be a vessel of about 1.200 tons displacement and having a speed of not less than seventeen knots. She should be 230 feet long by about 40 feet beam and her maximum draught should not exceed 9 feet. The necessity of light draught is emphasized by recent experience. The town of Ichang, the scene of one of the late Chinese riots, could not be reached by any gunbout in the foreign fleets. All of them drew too much water. The lattery of the drew too much water, The lattery of the drew too much water, The lattery of the most useful vessel of any foreign power upon that station.

Such a vessel, which would cost about \$400,000, would immediately prove herself to be the most useful vessel of any foreign power upon that station.

Secretary Tracy commends the report of the Pythian Board regarding promotions, and says:

No system can be considered sound or reasonable which assumes, as does the present system of seniority promotion, that every individual who graduates from the Naval Academy is just as well fitted as any other for positions of high responsibility and command. Its defects have again and again foen pointed out by my predecessors, and achange has been rejeatedly advocated in the interest of economy and the same and maintain a body of officers such as their grade a

THE NEEDS OF THE NEW NAVY

BECRETARY TRACT'S REPORT ON THE
CONDITION OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

The Satisfactory Tests of Armor Very Gratifying—Frogress in Adding New Vessels to the Service—Two More Satisfactory Gratifying—Frogress in Adding New Vessels to the Service—Two More Satisfactory Gratifying—Frogress in Adding New Vessels to the Service—Two More Satisfactory Gratifying—Frogress in Adding New Vessels to the Service—Two More Satisfactory Gratifying—Frogress in Adding New Vessels to the Service—Two More Satisfactory Gratifying—Gratify

GRAND ST. BERNARD.

The Gld Monastery on the Alps-The Effects of Tannels.

Everybody interested in old and romantic relies will be glad to learn that the famous monastery of the Grand St. Bernard is not to be closed. The report that it was to be aban-doned has been contradicted in the French newspapers. Although the Mt. Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels have necessarily interfered with its usefulness, the old establishment is to be kept open for some time to come. Among Grand St. Bernard is the most famous, principally on account of the passage of Napoleon and his army. An interesting feature there, especially for Frenchmen, is the monument to Desaix, whose well-timed assistance at Ma-rengo decided the vicinity.

During the winter the mountain is covered with snow, and the passes are marked by stakes that are high enough to be always above the level of the snow. Whoever wanders away from the staked roads is very likely to lose his life in some death trap in the snow. A little in advance of the monastery, facing the Swiss side, there is a small building, the morgue, in which the monks place the bodies of those whom they have failed to succor. The number of travellers who perish on the mountain is quite large, notwithstanding the efforts of the monks who, faithful to the vows of their order, patrol the passes with their famous dogs. But their terrible excursions are not the only dangers to which they are exposed. In the mountain air consumption is developed rapidly, and the monks remain only a comparatively short time in the mountain convent. They go down to the branch establishment in the valley and remain there to recruit their health, while their places are taken by others. In the summer season the monastery is supplied with an abundance of food and fuel, so that during the whole winter it is a soif-sustaining establishment. It is a costly institution, and most of the money for its expenses comes from visitors. Although everybody is cared for without charge, the monks are willing to receive donations from rich visitors. The well-dressed tourist receives all the attention possible. Even the dogs welcome him. He gets a taste of all the good things in the convent. In one of the rooms, well warmed by a roaring log fire, is a grand plano, the gift of the Prince of Wales. At the time of departure a monk conducts the visitor to a little chapel and shows him the big donation box into which he can put whatever he chooses. But when a poor fellow in tatters arrives he has to go to different quarters and be fed on bread and soup. The monks, although kind to him, have no smiles and delicate attentions for him, and the dogs bark at him.

The great tunnels of Saint Gothard and mont Cenis must cause a desertion from the mountains before long, and although the old monastery may he kept open its visitors in the future will be tourists only. above the level of the snow. Whoever wanders

A Young Artist Assaulted by a Highway

R. O. Anthony, an artist, whose picture "The Spanish Desert" is in the Academy of Design exhibition, strolled down Fourth avenue from his home at 137 East Seventeenth street just before midnight last Wednesday night. He turned into Thirteenth street and walked toward Third avenue. The lights along there more inky. Near the corner of Third avenue a highwayman stepped from behind a truck with the remark: "Say, young feller, gi' me

highwayman stepped from behind a truck with the remark: "Say, young feller, gi' me 'er nickel."

The artist was startled for an instant, and then an agad joke came into his mind and in a low tone he hurled it—"Sh. I'm working this side of the street myself"—at the highwayman. The villain was staggered, but recovered, and with an unfriendly ejaculation brought his fist down on the artist's head. Mr. Anthony is a nervy gentleman, and turned to do battle. As he did so the highwayman jabbed him three times in the waistcoat. Mr. Anthony then put up his hands to a fighting position. The highwayman evidently thought his victim was about to drop and he fied.

Mr. Anthony went home, and then found that his waistcoat and his white shirt were cut through, and that his undershirt was soaked with blood.

Dr. Higgens found a slash two inches long and quite deep over the left nipple, a stab wound on the right breast that touched the bone, and a scratch right between the two. They were all "might have beens," but none of them was serious. Mr. Anthony was able to attend to his business the next day. The police haven't found the highwayman.

FEEDING AND PREACHING.

The Sunday Breakfast Association of Brooklyn, which was organized two months ago upon a plan which has been carried on successfully by a similar association in Philadelphia for fourteen years, began its work yesterday morning. It is the idea of the founders to offer a good meal to all who come to their headquarters, and follow it with a lively Gospel service. They rigged up a boiler in the W. C. T. U. meeting room at 223 Atlantic avenue and laid in a big stock of corn beef and sandwiches. The doors were open at 7% o'clock yesterday morning, and the room was comfortably filled in no time. Hot coffee was passed around, and every one received as many cups as he could drink, with sandwiches in plenty, too. E. E. Mills, the Treasurer of the association, said that there would be more coffee and sandwiches after the praise service. There was only one man who left after hearing this, and the meeting was a big success.

The rest of the coffee was distributed then, and the fifty or sixty men who had benefited by the first Bunday breakfast of the association filed out. As the association becomes better known it is expected that there will be more men looking for these breakfasts than can be supplied. Next Bunday Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler has been invited to address the meeting which follows the breakfast. The officers of the association are Daniel Donohue, President; D. F. Dodge, Vice-President; L. K. Gumble, Recording Secretary; Cnarles M. Yarwood, Corresponding Secretary, and E. Gospel service. They rigged up a boiler in

CHICAGO WANTS AN APPROPRIATION. She Will Ask Congress to Give \$5,000,000

to the World's Fair. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Chicago Tribune says the World's Fair directors have almost decided to ask for an appropriation from Congress of \$5,000,000, rather than to request a oan of the same amount, in aid of the World's loan of the same amount, in aid of the World's Fair. This has been a subject of much thought, and the Finance Committee, the Chairman of which is F. W. Peck, is now outlining a request to be submitted to Congress. It devolves upon the Finance Committee to suggest whether a loan or an appropriation should be asked. The committee is in something of a quandary, but with a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the appropriation. It was announced yesterday, after a three-hours' session, that it had been practically settled to request an appropriation.

Wishes Congress to Help Nebraska. Washington, Dec. 6.-Ex-Senator Van Wyck. as a member of the Nebraska State Alliance. has addressed a communication to L. L. Polk, Chairman, and to the members of the Legislative Council of the National Alliance, urging the cooperation of that body to secure some relief from Congress for the people of Nebraska. Among the measures urged are: To declare illegas all syndicates, trusts, and combinations preventing competition and to impose such penalties as will suppress them; for an increase of circulation by the free coinage of silver; for postal savings banks; for Council to the people on such security and rate of interest as Congress may determine; for legislation providing an amendment to the Constitution requiring the election of United States Senators by a vote of the people.

Robbed a Synagogne, Apparently.

Three men. each with a Hebrew scroll of the Law in its velvet case, were seen coming along Orchard street late last night. When they saw that they were being watched they threw the serolls under a truck and fied. The scrolls are now at the Eldridge street police station.

Commendable,
All claims not consistent with the high character of
Syrup of Vigs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig
Syrup Company. It acfa gently on the hidneya liveand Sowela cleansing the system effectually, but it is
not a curve all and makes he pretentions that every
bottle will not substantiate.

CLEVER SWINDLERS ABROAD.

me Uses an American Consulate for His While American swindlers seem unable to find any scheme more attractive than the time-worn green goods and bunco lottery games, their colleagues in the Old World let hardly a week pass without introducing some subtle fraud or practising an old one on such a high scale as

on Nov. 18 a very elegant young man, who spoke German with an English accent, called at the offices of the Bohemian Union Bank in Prague, showed a letter from the American Consul, and requested that 10,000 marks in 1,000 mark bills be delivered at the American Consulate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the proper securities would be given to the bearer. He then went to the Tivnostenska Banka and left a similar order for £1,950 and

4,000 francs in large bills.
At 3 o'clock two bank messengers arrived at the American Consulate and found the young man writing at a table in the reception room. He bade them be seated, took the pound, mark, and franc notes, and informed the bearers that they must wait a few minutes for the securities until the Consul returned from luncheon Then he stepped into the next room.

The messengers waited an hour and all remained still. Then one knocked at the door mained still. Then one knocked at the door through which the young man had disappeared. No answer. The messenger tried to open the door, it was locked. He went to the door opening into the corridor. It too was locked. Both messengers realized that something was wrong and shouted with might and main for help, but none came until 5 o'clock. Then the door was forced and they were released.

door opening into the corridor. It too was looked. Both messengers realized that something was wrong and shouted with might and main for help, but none came until 5 o'clock. Then the door was forced and they were released.

The elegant young man with an English accent in his German has not been seen since. His eleter from the American nonaulication of the control of the control

AMUSEMENTS.

The Damrosch Sunday Concert.

There was a big audience, as usual, at the Damrosch Sunday Concert at the Carnegie Music Hall last night. Nearly every seat in the spacious hall was taken before the concert began. The programme was an exceptionally brilliant one. The orches tral numbers were the overture from "Tannhäuser." the finale and andante marziale from Tschalkowsky's "Symphony No IL." Haydn's theme, and variations on the "Austrian National Hymn," and the "Rakoczy March" of Berlioz. The soloists were Mr. Anton Hekking, the violoncellist, and Frau Ritter-Gaetze. Mr. Hekking played Servais's "Fantasie Caprice," with orchestral accompaniment, and an air from Bach and papillon from Popper. Frau Ritter-Goetze sang the Habenera song from "Carmen" and an air from "Riezzi." In a programme of such general excellence it was hard to specify any one performance as worthy of special mention. Both orchestra and soloists were at their best and had Mr. Damrosch yielded to the repeated demands for encoyes, the programme would have been indefinitely profonged. Much against the evident desire of the audience, Mr. Hekking and Frau Ritter-Goetze only yielded to one encore apiece. Mr. Hekking's playing was, as ever, a treat to music lovers. It is doubtful, however, if the performance of any number on the programme pleased the audience more than that of the old but even new Tannhauser averture. Whatever may be the popularity of Wagner's operas in general, the strains of this noble plece of music—beautiful, solemn, and, in the loftiest degree inspiring—never fails to charm people and to stir their hearts. No number at the Damrosch concert last night received more bearty applause, of course, was not merely for Wagner, but for Damrosch. chestral accompaniment, and an air from

A Big Benefit for Comedian Street's Widow Mrs. Isaac L. Street and her child profited handsomely by the benefit that was given last night at the Broadway Theatre as a testi-monial to the personal worth of the late Comedian Isaac Street, an old-time actor. Mr. Street died about six weeks ago at his house in Long Branch that he had partly paid for with his savings. He had a host of friends, and enough of them were present last night to pack the big Broadway playhouse. The performance was designed to lift a mortgage performance was designed to lift a mortgage from the Long Branch house. Scores of managers subscribed, and actors and actrosses attended by the dozons.

Twenty-one professionals united in the stage entertainment, which was opened with a song by Miss Alice Williams, a young and pretty vocalist. Actor Louis Aldrich declaimed, Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter recited, and Actor Thos. G. Seabrooke sang. Actross Della Fox appeared in a long dress of yellow silk, with Actors De Wolf Hopper and Samuel Reed, and sang some popular songs with them. Actors Harry Gilfoll and Harry O'Connor contributed entertaining solos, and Miss Kate Davis, the soubrette, sang and recited. There were many other clever amusement makers, and De Wolf Hopper won hearty applause by the sannouncement that \$2,500 had been realized by the entertainment.

A Despondent Patient Attempte Suiglde. Bernard Egan came to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 3 to be treated for a nervous disorder as the private patient of Dr. C. L. Dans. He did not make much progress toward recovery, and not make much progress toward recovery, and grew manifestly despondent. About 2 A. M. yesterday, while in bed, he tried to cut his throat with a safety razor, the blade of which is protected so that it cannot cut one while shaving. He consequently only succeeded in making a gash behind the jugular voin, which will heal up before long if nothing happens. He is now in the prison ward, and, when well, he will have to answer for his attempt at self-destruction. Egan is 34 years old and lives in Spencer, Mass.

SOLD HIS WIFE TO SHAME

SARAH BELLAHOFFSKY'S STORT OF HER HUSBAND'S CRUELTIES TO HER.

ocked in a Room, She Says, Where Her Husband Stood Guard Over Her-Now the Husband is Under Lock. Samuel Mahler and his wife are simpleminded people who were driven out of Bussia four years ago and came to New York. They are Hebrews and speak no English. They are living now in a back room on the second floor of a shabby-looking tenement house at 11 Ludlow street.

Mahler works in a clothing factory, and until his daughter. Sarah, was married last September she worked as a domestic with a family in Grand street and helped support the family. They did not complain of their pov-

Mahler has had many troubles.

Earah is now 17 years old. Her husband.

Louis Bellahoffsky, who is only 19 years old. is in Ludlow street jail charged with deserting her, and if his wife's story is true criminal

proceedings will be brought against him-She says that he sold her for \$2 to a keeper of a dive at 121 Allen street two weeks ago, and that she was detained there for four days before she could escape.

Sarah Mahler met Bellahoffsky at a Grand street dancing school last summer. Sarah

was large for her ago. Her face was oval and

full and her hair was thick and black. Bellahoffsky worked in an east side shop and wore good clothes. Sarah attracted his attention, and from the time that he met her until they were married he haunted the rooms of the Mahler objected to his attentions, but he was persistent, and on Sept. 20 he took Sarah to Alderman Smith and they were married. Barah said shom had took they were married her said sho was niy 17 years old the Alderman would not marry her.

Sarah and her husband went to live in a small room at 73 Hester street. Then, she says, Louis stopped working, He began to siay out late nights. When she complained, he told her to mind her own business.

Two weeks ago Louis came home and told his wife that he had no money and was unable to work. He had heard of a good place for her, however, and he asked her if she was willing to work as a servant for a family at 121 Allen street. She knew that her health was delicate and that in a few months the expenses of the family would be increased. She therefore said that she would work as long as she was able.

Louis, she says, took her to a Mrs. Finck, who occupies the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house at 121 Allen street. Mrs. Finck wore diamonds and good clothes. Louis introduced hill, the complete the first floor of a tenement house of the first floor of a tenement with the first floor of a tenemen

SHY OF TEXAS RAILROADS. Mr. Huntlagton Writes That Capital Will

Not Seek Investment There. Dallas, Tex., Dec. 6.-C. P. Huntington of New York has written the following to James B. Simpson of this city, under date of Nov. 30 "While there are many places in Texas where we would like to build some railroads. mostly short ones, we cannot do anything as mostly snort ones, we cannot do anything as long as the disposition exists that now seems to exist in Texas, that is, to do all the harm they can to this kind of property and I think my views are shared by all people who have money to invest. No one is disposed to create property which after being created is not to be controlled by ownership. Of course we all expect to be subject to the police regulations and to pay the taxes of any state even as other property, but whenever anything is done beyond that it checks this kind of improvement, and where it approaches so near confiscation as the sentiment of Texas tends, it entirely prevents capital from being invested. I think there is no road in Texas that is to-day earning its operating and fixed charges. Every road I think has been or is in the hands of a receiver, excepting our east and west line, which is supported by business going entirely through the State, which business could also be sent another way and would be so sent, excepting that we believe the people of Texas will some time take sober second thought an i treat railroads as they do other kinds of property. When that time comes I shall be ready to take about franchises." long as the disposition exists that now

MRS. CONNER LEAVES THE ST. JAMES. Did Not Resist the Writ of Ejectment, but Thinks See Has a Right to Stay,

When Capt. "Billy" Conner. who has been landlord of the St. James Hotel for many years, got into a financial tangle last summer, the creditors stepped in and took control of the house.

Mr. Conner had given up his lease, which was to have run until May, 1863, to the creditors, and with their consent the Dorval brothers obtained the lease from the Spofford estate which owns the hotel. One of the terms of Mr. Conner's lease was that he and his family should have apartments at the St. James until the contract expired. Mr. Conner is at Hot Springs, but his wife had remained in this city. She retained her rooms on the ground that she had a right to them until May, 1863. A writ of ejectment was obtained last Thursday, but Mrs. Conner was ready to leave, and her maid followed on Friday. Mrs. Conner is now at the house of Col. and Mrs. John A. Cockerill, at 470 Lexington avenue. Col. Cockerill has been a friend of Capt. Conner for years. It is understood that a compromise will be effected with the trustees of the Spofford estate. years, got into a financial tangle last summer.

His Life for a Mistake in Counting.

Prom the Fonome Ster and Break!

GUATAQUIL. Nov. 13.—A young gentleman of this city named Lautaro Bolona committed accidental suicide the other day in the Hotel de Europa. He was playing with a revolver half loaded. Placing the muzzle to his right temple he pulled the trigger as many times as he imagined that it would fall on the empty chamber. Evidently he miscounted the empty chambers, for one of the charged ones went off unexpectedly, killing him on the spot.

BROOKLYN. The body of a woman which had been in the water for a long time was picked up in the East River at Bobstriv's stores yesterfaly. It was clad simply in an undergarment and a pair of stockings. HE WILL WED AN ENGLISH GIRL

The Duke of Clarence Betrothed to Mis Third Cousin, Princess Victoria of Teck, LONDON. Dec. 6.-The announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence to his third cousin, Princess Victoria of Teck, excited much pleasurable interest about town when it be came generally known late last evening. The bulletins at the West End clubs were surrounded with eager crowds, and the new seemed to give general satisfaction.

The Princess is very popular, and it is sig-nificant that one of the most frequent expres-sions of praise of the lady, who is probably to be the future Queen of England, is that "she's English." In fact, she is thoroughly an English woman in sentiment, manner and action furnishing in this respect a strong contrast to

furnishing in this respect a strong contrast to most of the half-English, half-German Princesses connected more or less remotely with the reigning family.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams and messages have been pouring in upon the Duke and the Prince of Wales to-day. For the past week the Duke has been forming one of a house party at the country residence of the Danish Minister at Luton, in the Chiltern Hills, near Redford, where also the Duchess of Teck and her daughter were stopping. It has long been known that the young couple were devoted to each other. They often managed to get separated from other guests whore they were stopping. The Duke came up to London yesterday and informed his father of his desire to marry Victoria. The Prince had no objection to offer, and bade his son to go at ones to Windsor and seek the Queen's assent.

This mission occupied so short a time—the Duke returning early in the evening—that there is no doubt the Queen's approval of the match was cheerfully given. The Prince of Wales announced the prospective event to his household, and in the evening the official notice was given out. The date of the wedding is not yet fixed, but will probably not be distant. It is expected that the ceremony will be performed at St. George's, Windsor, and that the couple will reside, after marriage, in an elegant suite recently prepared for the Duke in St. James's Palace. London.

The News Produces so Important Effect is

PARIS, Dec. 6.-Cable despatches from Rio Janeiro say that the news of the death of Dom Pedro met with no official recognition in the Brazilian capital. A number of merchants and shopkeepers in Rio Janeiro closed their places of business for the day out of respect for the ex-Emperor, but otherwise the death of the former ruler of Brazil was marked by no demonstration of any kind.

The King of Portugal, in a telegram of condolence to the Countess d'Eu, the daughter of Dom Pedro, offers the use of the vault of the Braganza family for the burial of the ex-

Emperor.

Dom Pedro was fully possessed of his mental faculties till the end. During Friday forenoon, being conscious that he was nearing death, he had mass celebrated in his bedroom. The Countess dEu, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and all the other members of the dying man's household attended the service, which Dom Pedro himself was able to follow, and at which he received the communion.

follow, and at which he received the communion.

During his last hours the ex-Emperor repeatedly exhorted his helr, the Princess Isabella, to pray with him for the poace and prosperity of Brazil. Soon after the Abbé Rebours had administered the last sacrament, Dom Pedro went into a comatose condition. He passed quietly away. His body has been embalmed, and other preparations have been made for the funeral, which is to be held on Thursday.

Dom Pedro's family have received many calls of condolence. Among those who have called and insortbed their names in the visitors book are Premier de Freycinet and a host of other notables.

Passe Dec it—The body of Dom Pedro at

other notables.

Paris, Dec. ii.—The body of Dom Pedro, attired in the uniform of a Brazilian General, is lying in state in the room in which the exEmperor died. The King of Portugal has ordered that royal honors be paid to the remains,
unless the Duke and Ducheas d'Eu insist that
any political attitude is likely to offend the
Government of Brazil.

TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER.

Eight; Men Perink in a Coal Pit Through take me back to the house in Allen street. He did ask me to go back, and said that it would be only for a short time, as I would make lots of money. I let him on Sunday and came home. I have wanted to kill myself, for I have been disgraced. I was an innocent giri until he took me to that house. I was willing to work for him, and now every one will point at me and call me names.

The girl broke down several times when she was telling her story. Her father, mother, and sisters listened to it. The father and mother were very much concerned about the expense that Sarah would be to them now that she had come home to live. Sarah Bellahoffisky told her story to Lawyer Louis Levene last week and he began suit in the Superior Court against Bellahoffisky for cruelties and abandonment. Bellahoffisky for cruelties and abandonment. Bellahoffisky was arrested on Friday on an order granted by Judge McAdam and committed to the Ludiow street jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

Mr. Levene says that he has corroborated Sarah's story. The rooms occupied by Mrs. Finck told me that when Ludis Bellahoffisky brought his wife there he told them she was his mistress.

"Finck and her husband." he said. "are on the first floor of 121 Allen street. M. Finck told me that when Ludis Bellahoffisky brought his wife there he told them she was his mistress. "The come occupied by Mrs. Finck told them she was his mistress." The come occupied by mor poople, and there are twenty families in the house. I have Sarah's marriage critificate. I am sure that she is telling the truth. Her husband will be examined on Wednesday." Paris, Dec. 6.-The report of a terrible min-

She arrived on time despite the fact that she left the missing blade within a day's sail of the French coast, and had only two days of fair weather.

The sea was rough when she steamed out of Havre on Nov. 28. In a hurricane the next day. while battling against high waves, a change in while battling against high waves, a change in the vibration of the ship showed that something had happened. The loss of the blade was discovered after the ship was slowed down. The three other blades were sound, and La Bretagne went ahead nearly at full speed. The impression of the ship's officers is that the sudden immersion of the propeller after it had been racing while the ship was on a wave crest caused the blade to break.

Among La Bretagne's passengers were Louis Napoleon. Secretary Botkine of the Russian Legation at Washington, and the Baron B. Hoymingen Huene.

A Singular Catch,

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Dec. 6.-Port Bay, five miles north of this village, an arm of Lake Ontario, is a famous fishing ground, but probably never before was a fish caught in its waters under such a peculiar condition as that of a capture of a 12-pound pike by Alexander Cole recently. The weather for a number of days preceding the singular catch had been very cold, and the upper stretches of the bay, bordering on a large marsh known as the Ottor Slide, was coated with a crust of ice half an inch or more in thickness. The season was far advanced for fishing, but Mr. Cole determined to try his luck once more in trolling for pickerel or pika, in the open water off the lake beach. For the first half mile he was obliged to break the ice. On the way he noticed dozens of frogs frozen fast in the ice, their heads just protruding above its surface, where they had been caught and held fast the night before. Near the edge of the open water he observed one frog which, unlike the others, was alive and struggling wildly. Thinking of releasing it he smashed the ice with an oar, and the frog disappeared and then reappeared, thrushing the water as no frog ever thrashed it before. Mr. Cole seized it by the head and dragged into the boat not only the frog, but a big pike that was attached firmly to the frog's beily. The fish had bitten through the frog's thighs, and its teeth had become locked. large marsh known as the Ottor Silde, was

Attacked by One Bull, Saved by Another, SHELBY, N. Y., Dec. 6.-John Neal, a farmer of this town, went into his barnyard to feed his stock. Among the cattle was a bull which he had purchased a few days ago and another that he had raised. While scattering hay he was attacked by the new bull, which caught him on its horns and hurled him several feet away. The bull followed up its attack, and Neal grasped the animal by the horns and held firmly until he had been raised in the air three times and forced against the barn. He would have been crushed to death if the bull he had raised from a calf had not rushed to his rescue by striking the newcomer in the side with such force that he was knocked away. The farmer fell to the ground. The old bull now terribly enraged, rushed at the other bull again and drove him into a far corner of the yard, where he kept him until the farmer had dragged himself out of the yard. him on its horns and hurled him several feet

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The snow blockade of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern in North Dakota has been raised, and the trains are running nearly on time. The Superintendent of the Census has prepared a report in favor of establishing a permanent census bureau, together with a draft of a bill creating such a bureau, which will be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Senate Consus Committee. INCIDENTS OF THE RARTHOUAKE. More Interesting Pacts About the Terrible

Calemity in Japan, In THE SUN of Tuesday last were many in-teresting details of the earthquake in Japan. These additional incidents are from the Japan Weekly Mail of Nov. 7: "The centre of the sels-

mic disturbance was in the neighborhood of Neotani, where a marked subsidence took place throughout an area of 2% miles in diameter. The general appearance of the Mizushima division of the Motosu district in the same neighborhood has undergone a complete transformation.

magnificent brothel called Kanetsu. It fell with a crash, burying a number of its inmates in ruins from which they were never rescued. The houses in the neighborhood of the Biko Temple fell immediately afterward, but in the main street, Honcho, no very serious destruction was wrought until the fire made its way thither. Fire proved as fatal to property in Hospital was without medical attendance at the time of the disaster. The injured people consequently remained unattended until the following day, when two surgeons from Offu. accompanied by some local practitioners, arrived to bandage the wounds. But assistance

came too late in many cases, atal complications having aiready ensued. These two surgeons are said to have attended to 600 patients in Jorty-eight hours.

"The road from Nag at to the next, as a set of the control in Sapan. That is to say it is at was a subject to the next, as a set of the control in Sapan. That is to say it is at was a street of more than twenty-five miles in length. Now, Gifu, except in a few places, is simply a narrow lane between two long heaps of debris that were once houses. The interest, and perhaps even the novelty, of a row of houses thrown over by an earthquake at first keeps the attention ending line of the same sort of thing an appalling sensation at last produced. It seems like a kind of nightmare.

"At Oraki, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, 600 are known to have perished. That is a death rate, caused in a few seconds of 220 per cent. Adding the wounded to the killed, half the population have succeed personally. The shortlide sight. In that neighborhood the ground was all quaking and hot water springing from it, which at Gifu Station rose to a height of eight feet.

"Near Nagoya, and in Nagoya itself, the people have nearly all esmped out on the street. They have placed mats on the ground and height of eight feet.

"Near Nagoya, and in Saya; itself, the people have nearly all esmped out on the street. They have placed mats on the ground and the first of sliding doors, wooden and paper, ecutive outrains, and the like. Even the business of the Kencho is all carried on in a temporary structure of wood and bamboo. The reason is that the earth still keeps shaking from time to time, and the people are afraid to live under the earth still keeps shaking from time to time, and the people, camping out in the own of the people of the structure of wood and bamboo. The reason is that the earth still keeps shaking from time to time, and the people are afraid to live under the season is that the earth still keeps shaking from time to have made themselves at home. The children and charteries a po

Earthquake Shocks Still Felt in Japan, San Francisco, Dec. 6.-The Occidental and Oriental steamship Belgie arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning. The news of the earthquake continues to come in. Mr. Igachi, the director of the Gifu Observatory. has been examining the district where the shock was most severe. At his place some years ago holes appeared in the gro which no bottom could be found, and it was believed that they communicated with immense cavities below. Mr. Igachi now believes the earthquake was caused by the Gitu Mountains slipping intogthese caverns. In one disstrict an immense land slide took place, damming the Mono River. A lake is now forming which is already filtry feet deep. Another large lake is being formed in the same way by the Ashiba Riverat Nagoya. Shocks were still felt on Nov. B. Seven hundred and thirty shocks occurred in twenty preceding hours. This is more than two per minute. There is great want in the earthquake regions. There is sufficient food to prevent actual starvation, but over 400.000 people are homeless with almost no clothing. Winter is rapidi approaching, and the suffering will be very great.

A section of about thirty miles on the railroad from Tokio to Kijota is so much damaged that it will have to be entirely re uilt, and will not be open again until next June. believed that they communicated with im-

Walters Who Sell Wines,

Many French, Italian, and German waiters add to their incomes by selling wines to their neighbors. Some do quite an extensive busi-ness, selling by the pint, quart, or gallon, and very rarely furnishing the bottles. As most of them know how to buy in small quantities at wholesale prices, and as they have no expenses, they can afford to sell cheaply and yet make good profits. A few got wines directly from their native countries, but many deceive their patrons by paiming off cheap California wines as Rhine wines, clarets, &c. They pay the waiters more than is charged by the regular dealers, and they believe that because a waiter is German he must be able to get German wines easier than anybody else and that his judgment must be trustworthy—the same applying also, of course, to the French and Italian waiters. None may know that the business is illegal, yet sone of the men who sell wines in that way is licensed to do so. them know how to buy in small quantities at

A Nico Question Between Amherst and Wil-Hams. AMBERST, Dec. 6 .- The football season in the league

series has ended in an unfortunate controversy between Amberst and Williams. By-law 11 of the Association is as follows:

"The team winning the largest percentage of rames shall be awarded th championship." This rule makes no provision for the games. Amberst has played two such games the past season, but has lost none. Her percentage, therefore, according to a strict interpretation of the law, is the same as that of Williams, each being 100, but yet Williams beat Dartmouth, while Amberst only thed that college.

Williams claims the pennant. There is no precedent to apply in such an emergency. Each college has a strong case. Of course, Amberst does not claim the pennant for herself, but says that she is tied with Williams.

The matter will come up for decision at the convention of the Association to be held at Boston pert Friday. It is probable that the question of the tig same will be ignored for this year, and the championship awarded to Williams. series has ended in an unfortunate controversy between

PEPI ZAMPA.



MISS KNOWLES TO GO HOME.

NOT TO THE MARLBORO SCHOOL, BUT TO HER PATHER'S RANCH.

The Court Sets Her Free and Reintives
Take Her Out of Capt, Westerveit's
Hands—She Has Made Up Her Mind These
She Can Endure to Live After All.

If Belle Knowles had been a bad girl, or even a deep girl, she would never have got herself into the trouble which, to her young even. seemed so dark that death was the only se-cape from it. If she had not been so young and inexperienced, instead of wandering about in East 126th street Tuesday night looking for the river, she could have been in

looking for the river, she could have been in her bed in Mariboro sleeping soundly and preparing to face and live down the scandal.

For it seems that it was the scandalmongers who drove the girl away from the little town to wander about in search of some sure and casy death. Miss Knowles partly confessed to Capt. Westervelt the story in TRE SUR yesterday morning, which set forth how, in the absence of Mrs. Day, with whom Miss Knowles was staying in Maylboro, some young men. was staying in Marlboro, some young men of the town brought in wine, and then, after the girls had drunk a little, which little was far too much for their inexperienced heads, the young men turned down the lights, and the young people engaged in that old-fashioned small-town and country game of "Post Office," with the rules of the game suspended for the time. Miss Knowles says that nothing worse than this happened. And people, familiar with the life of small towns, will believe what this girl of seventsen

and people, familiar with the life of small towns, will believe what this girl of seventeen says.

But the gallant young men, or some spiteful persons, spread the story the next day, which was last Thursday, and when Miss knowless went out into the streets she found herself diagraced. The wine had been too much for the good people of Mariboro, and they were prepared to believe the worst. So Miss knowless fied from the whispering and tittering, the winks and the smiles, and came down here to kill herself.

It appears that she had been most rigorously restrained until a few months ago. Her relatives with whom she stayed until that time were Baptists of the atrict school, and held dancing and most other amusements to be plain manifestations of a hoof and horns devil. Singing in the choir and attending church festivals were about the only distractions she had. When her aunt Mrs. Leland, went over to Worcester to live with her son, the girl was less restrained and had opportunity to dance a little and go about with the young men of a faster pace than the church circle afforded. She did not understand the warnings which the good people gave her against these young men, whose attentions were pleasing to the inexperienced young girl. When she did come to understand it was too late, and in complete despair, which would not have come to her had she been less innocent, she attempted to carry out her foolish plan of killing herself.

Late on Saturday night, Capt. Westervelt, who had kindly taken her to his own home at 235 West 130th street, got word that Dr. Leland, her cousin, and his son had come down from Worcester to take her back. Capt. Westervelt did not tell her until at breakfast yesterday morning. The girl, who had been gradually recovering her spirits, grew white and oould eat no more. She felt that to face these two would be the first taking up of the old order of things which thirty-six hours ago she had thought to lay down forever. A few hours later her relatives came. She was glad to see them, and told them t

Jacob Schwartz, the eminent criminal lawyer, died at his residence on West Church street. Elmira, on Saturday evening, of peritonitis, after an illness of less than a week. He was attended by Drs. W. C. Wey, H. D. V. Platt, and H. H. Ford, and it was not discovered that he was seriously ill until Friday evened that he was seriously ill until Friday evening. Mr. Schwartz was born in Elmira, and was educated in the public schools. He was regarded by his teachers as an exceptionally bright student. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and soon began to build up an excellent reputation as a criminal lawyer, and at his death was regarded as one of the best in the State. He was also very successful in prosecuting claims against railroads, and his clientage extended to New York city. He was a member of the State Bar Association, and was high in the councils of the Elks. In politics he was a Democrat, and was candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh district in 1880.

George Hall, who was pressman of the

for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh district in 1880.

George Hall, who was pressman of the Tribune in 1841, died at his home in Newark yesterday, 74 years old. During the Harrison campaign in 1844 he printed every issue of the Log Cabin. He afterward was pressman of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Twenty years ago he settled in Newark, where he printed the Sunday Call, Journal, News, and Press. Two years ago he gave up active work. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

Judge Rufus P. Ranney died yesterday at his home in Cleveland, aged 78 years. He served on the Supreme bench of Ohio in the fiftles and was one of the leaders in the Constitutional Convention of 1851. He was at one time President of the State Bar Association, and in 1876 was President of the Ohio Board of Managers of the Centennial.

J. H. Wood, a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, died at Milford yesterday, aged 38. He was educated at Brown University and completed his law studies at Boston University and completed his law

Massachusetts.

Mrs. Jane Hulick, the wife of Russell Hulick of Asbury Park, died on Saturday, aged 54 years. Her husband is a well-known hotel keeper in that part of New Jersey. It is several years he conducted a famous road feuse near Asbury Park known as "The Farm."

William Wallace Hartwell, for forty years one of Plattsburgh's leading manufacturers and business men died on Saturday evening in his 71st year. He had been President of the village several times and was an earnest Democrat.

Police Justice Bernard M. Rodgers of Elizabeth, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Union County Court, died of consumption at his home in Elizabeth yesterday, aged 42. He was not married.

Two Ledies Thrown from Their Conch Mrs. Bush and Mrs. J. Leland both of 214 West Thirty-eighth street, took a drive yesterday afternoon in a coach. The horses took fright at 109th street and Riverside Drive, and fright at 10sth street and Riverside Drive, and threw the coachman off the seat. At 10sth street the carriage was upset, throwing the ladies out. Mrs. Rush was slightly cut above the right temple and Mrs. Leland was cut over the right eye by broken glass from the coach windows. They were attended by Dr. Henson of Manhattan Hospital, and went home. The team was caught at 10sth street by a Park policeman.

Opening. J.S.CONOVER&CO.,

Annual opening of our Art Warerooms with stock of new

designs, on

Tuesday, Dec. 8, Wednesday, Dec. 9. Thursday, Dec. 10.

In addition to our large exhibition of Open Fire Places. Mantels, and Tiles, we display many beautiful articles of Foreign importation and our own manufacture, expressly for the Holiday Trade. Our new Colonial Room in White and Gold, just completed, is well worth a

28 and 80 West 28d St.